

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME IX.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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A VOICE

From the Executive Mansion.

Mr. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: The pantoscopic glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully,
JOHN B. HORTON,
Governor of Georgia.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed at the Drug Store of POWER & REYNOLDS, Maysville, Ky. 830-17-1p

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Horse Supply Goods

And at this time of the year I am prepared to fill all orders for Farming or Plow Harness. Large stock of

Collars, Hames

and Trace-Chains

of the best quality. If you need anything in this line it will pay you to come and see me, as my prices shall be the lowest. Thanking you for your past kind patronage, I am respectfully,
GEO. SCHROEDER.

P. S.—I am special agent for a few horse remedies which are guaranteed to cure every case they specify. Invaluable to horse owners. For further information call on or address me for circulars.

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For LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD
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Men, Night Emissions, Prostration, Loss
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JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

The Senate and House.

Proceedings of Both Branches of Congress.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS TREATED.

The Most Important Subject Discussed in the Senate Was the Temperance Question, But No Action Taken—The River and Harbor Bill Still the One Subject Before the House—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported an amendment to be offered to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill authorizing the president to carry into effect the recommendations of the international conference by the appointment (by and with the advice and consent of the senate) of three commissioners to represent the United States in the intercolonial railway commission, whose compensation is to be paid from the common fund to be contributed from by the several nations interested; also to detail from the army and navy such officers as may be spared without detriment to the service, to serve as engineers under such commission in making a survey, their expenses to be paid by the commission, and appropriating \$65,000 as the share of the United States of the expenses of such commission and survey.

The resolution offered Tuesday by Mr. Cullom about the transportation of merchandise in bond over the Canadian Pacific road went over without action. The senate bill subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several states was again taken up, and Mr. Morgan made an argument against its constitutionality. He did not think that it was in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that the states of the American Union through their legislatures and their powers of sovereignty, should be called upon as instrumentalities of law making by the congress of the United States. The functions of the state were necessarily confined in the constitution to those matters expressly reserved to them, and to those matters over which they had original jurisdiction and power at the time they consented to the formation of the present union.

Whenever that doctrine was dislodged in respect of such matters as the senate was now considering, congress would have entered on a journey which, when finished, would find the country a consolidated empire. He did not believe in any legislation of a general character by congress that had a local and peculiar operation. Uniformity of legislation was a prerequisite, but a bill now before the senate could not possibly have a general and uniform bearing among the states. The right of free ingress and egress of the citizens of one state into and from another state, and the right of free traffic with each other, was the very life blood of society. The pending bill was one to enable a state to interfere, by its legislation, with the right of its people to use ardent spirits. That might not be a valuable right. It might be one that ought to be retained by law. He believed that if the supreme court had taken from the beginning a proper view of the question, there would not have been the slightest difficulty in according to the states the full assuming of their police powers for the control of the traffic and use of intoxicants.

He, for one, should not give his vote to enable any state legislature to become a legislative tribunal to carry out (like a territorial legislature) under the consent of congress rights which he thought it had under the constitution. There was no necessity for haste in the matter, unless there might be some peculiar political necessity about which he was not informed. He believed that the safer and wiser policy was to defeat the bill, either by its indefinite postponement or in some other way.

Mr. Faulkner expressed himself as in favor of doing something, of passing some bill that would relieve the situation which now confronted congress. The question had been discussed as if it only affected Iowa and other prohibitory states, but it affected all those states in which the systems of high license and of local option prevailed. If he understood correctly the decision of the supreme court it involved the question whether or not a state could collect a revenue from the license system or could permit its citizens to have local option or could prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He, himself, believed, as the people of his state did, that the high license system was the true method of dealing with the question.

Mr. Pugh argued in favor of the bill. He held that the proposed legislation (as the supreme court had decided) was constitutional. To his mind the opposition to the bill was utterly indefensible. The defeat of the bill would leave the states in a most serious predicament. He believed that the states had the power (without any legislation by congress) to control the sale and use of intoxicants within their limits. The exercise of that invaluable right had been suspended by the decision of the supreme court, but its existence had not been affected.

Mr. Call expressed his entire sympathy with the idea that the states had absolute control of the question of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and was willing to vote for almost any bill which would attain that end.

The house fortification bill was reported from the appropriation committee with amendments, and was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

A conference report on the bill for a public building at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was presented and agreed to.

The consideration of the bill as to

liquors in prohibition states was resumed and Mr. Call concluded his argument.

Mr. Pierce spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Blair argued in support of the bill, proposing, however, to amend it by striking out the word "terminated," and inserting in lieu of it the words "begun within the limits of the state of destination," so as to make the police power attach to liquors as soon as they reach the boundary line of the state of destination.

Mr. Turpie in opposing the bill held that no state legislature and no National legislature could destroy the right of an owner of property, to sell, pledge, or give it away, and he declared that congress should not conform its legislation to please the transient fanaticism of such a state as Iowa. On the contrary such states should conform their legislation to the policy of the constitution of the United States and of the commercial world.

Mr. Blair's amendment was rejected. A motion to adjourn and a roll call showed no quorum present, when Mr. Blair remarking that the senate was in no condition to pass a temperance bill, moved to adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and at 6:40 p. m., the senate adjourned.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the house, after the reading of the journal, Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, presented the credentials of Mr. Vaux and they having been read by the clerk he escorted Mr. Vaux to the bar of the house and the latter gentleman qualified as a representative from the Third district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Vaux affirmed, and as he took his seat he was greeted with applause.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, a bill was passed appropriating \$125,000 for the establishment of a National military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga.

On motion of Mr. Rae, of Arkansas, the senate bill was passed donating Lake Contrary to the city of St. Joseph, Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Flower, of New York, a bill was passed amending the act for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York, so as to provide that the secretary of the treasury may erect the warehouse at any point within the collection district north of Liberty street on the west side of the city.

A conference was ordered on the naval appropriation bill, and then the house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, against the clause prescribing penalties upon the owners of bridges which obstruct the navigation of rivers. The chair overruled the point of order.

On motion of Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, Section 8, which declares that it shall not be lawful to construct a bridge over any navigable water way of the United States within the limits of a state without obtaining the approval of the secretary of war, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Post, of Illinois, a survey was authorized of the Illinois river from LaSalle to the Mississippi river, with a view to ascertaining what lands would be subject to overflow by the construction of a navigable water way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

Mr. Comstock, of Minnesota, moved to strike out the clause authorizing a survey of the entrance to the Bay of Superior, at the west end of Lake Superior, and a report to be made whether it is advisable for the government to cut a new channel or entrance to the bay opposite the opening between Rice's Point and Connor's Point. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, offered as a substitute for the entire bill a bill creating a board of river and harbor commissioners and appropriating a bulk sum of \$10,000,000 to be expended by them. Lost.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on rivers and harbors to report it back with the Hennepin canal clause stricken out. Lost—yeas, 61; nays, 128.

The bill was then passed without division.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, a resolution was adopted setting aside Thursday for the consideration of public building bills.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, an adjournment was ordered from to-day until Monday.

The house then at 5:30 adjourned.

The President's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It is nearly settled that the president and his family will summer at Cape May Point, N. J., either with the postmaster general, who has a cottage there, or in a cottage that is being specially constructed for that purpose. At all events Mrs. Harrison has come to the conclusion that she does not want to spend another summer at Deer Park, and she is known to be very much impressed with the beauties of the Jersey seashore. Ex-Senator Sewell called on the president yesterday, and repeated his invitation to have the executive household quartered at his cottage at Cape May.

WORK OF GRAVE ROBBERS.

Body of a Prominent Indian Missing, and Medical Colleges Under Suspicion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—Grave robbers are again at work in this county. A few days ago a prominent farmer died, and was buried at Trader's Point. Yesterday it was discovered his body was missing.

The medical colleges in this city were visited, but no discoveries made. Detectives are at work on the case. The dead man's family are wealthy, and determined to push the matter thoroughly. His name is withheld from publication, as his wife is yet ignorant of the circumstance.

Statue to General Lee

Thousands Gathering to See it Unveiled.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, CROWDED.

Arrangements All Complete for the Ceremonies, Which Will Be Witnessed by One of the Greatest Crowds Ever Assembled in That City.



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LEE.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—The city of Richmond is crowded almost to suffocation with visitors who have come to witness the unveiling of the Lee statue. Trains from the north and from the south have been arriving at short intervals for the past twenty-four hours. The crash of brass and the beating of drums is heard on every hand. Every one of the southern states has sent a delegation in uniform. From every part of the state of Virginia people have swarmed into Richmond until hotels and private residences alike are overflowing, and every public hall is filled with cots. Nearly 5,000 Confederate veterans stopped last night on cotton ticking spread over straw, the only bed that the committee on arrangement could provide.

Confederate emblems draped in graceful harmony with the National colors, festoon the fronts of houses and adorn the corridors of the hotels. State colors are swung like banners across the principal streets.

The formal festivities were opened yesterday evening at the Richmond theater with a military ball. The theater has been decorated for the occasion with an elaborate display of flags and bunting. From the center of the high ceiling was swung a canopy of streamers in the colors of Maryland and Virginia. The same colors prevailed in the plush drapery of the balconies. Along the border of each of the balconies were the coats of arms of the Confederate states, while between them hung banners of plush. In the center of the stage was a fountain half hidden from view in a bower of blossoming plants. Against the stage drop in the rear stood a bust of Lee. On either side was a stack of Confederate colors and besides them the coats of arms of Maryland and Virginia. The boxes on either side of the stage were dressed in the Confederate colors and the colors of Maryland and Virginia.

Miss Mary Lee and Miss (Mildred Lee, daughters of Gen. R. E. Lee, assisted in the reception of the guests.

The army of northern Virginia met in the hall of the house of delegates last night and heard an address by Gen. E. M. Law, of South Carolina. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, after which the body adjourned to Sanger hall and partook of a banquet. It was the largest gathering of the association since the war.

Maryland's Delegation.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The steamer Charlotte, leaving here yesterday evening for Richmond, carried the veteran corps of the Fifth regiment, the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, and the Society of the Maryland Line, comprising about 1,300 men, left for the same place on a late train last night to do honor to the memory of their former illustrious commander-in-chief. Baltimore's pride, the Fifth, 500 strong, started for Richmond at an early hour yesterday morning.

A Few Going From New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A train of five Pullman sleeping cars and a baggage car, containing about 150 Confederate veterans and their wives, left Jersey City about 7:15 last night for Richmond, to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Lee, in that city. The train will reach Richmond about 8 a. m.

After the Money Instead of the Man.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Mansfield King, the man who robbed President Moffatt, of the Denver bank, of \$21,000, says he has made a proposition in writing to the bank officials to return the money and pay all the expenses they have incurred in the matter, providing they agree not to prosecute him. Nothing has been heard from Denver in regard to the acceptance of the proposition as yet.

A Farmers' Boycott Ended.

DECATUR, Ind., May 29.—The boycott recently instituted by the Farmers' Alliance against the business men of Warren, Ind., which caused widespread interest, has been declared at an end, and now all interests are harmonious. The News of that place, which suspended, will resume publication.

A RACE FOR GOVERNOR.

Meeting of the Alabama Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29.—The Alabama Democratic state convention was called to order at noon yesterday by Chairman Tompkins, of the state executive committee. W. H. Denson, of Etowah, was chosen temporary chairman, and A. Sternhart, of Butler, secretary. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed, and the convention, at 1:40, took a recess till 5 p. m. to await their reports.

At the evening session the committee on credentials notified the convention it would be unable to report before to-day, and the convention, at 6:15 p. m., adjourned. The convention is the most exciting held here since the war. There are five candidates for governor, R. F. Kolb, of Barbour; G. F. Johnston, of Jefferson; William Richardson, of Madison; James Crook, of Calhoun, and Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery.

Illinois Prohibition Convention.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 29.—The Prohibition state convention came to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The nomination of candidates was at once commenced. R. L. Link was nominated for state treasurer and Dr. Carl Johann for state superintendent of public schools. The committee on platform reported resolutions favoring National prohibition of the liquor traffic, free coinage of silver, the issue of money direct by the government, control of telegraph and railway lines by the government and a law authorizing a direct vote of the people for United States senators.

STAGE STRUCK.

A Prominent Society Lady of Hamilton, Ohio, Will Take to the Boards.

HAMILTON, O., May 29.—It was a surprise to many of the society people of this city when it was authoritatively announced yesterday that Mrs. N. E. Warwick, a prominent young society lady of this city, intended to go on the stage. It is learned that Mrs. Warwick has been studying in private for some time in contemplation of such a move, and that herself and husband have rented their elegant residence to Hon. Peter Murphy and family.

Mr. Warwick is a business man of Dayton, O., and it is understood that he favors his wife's resolve. Mrs. Warwick is a blonde, of medium height and is considered very beautiful. What company she will attach herself to or exactly at what time she will make her debut is impossible now to ascertain.

To Be the Finest of Its Kind.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Papers have been signed in this city whereby the actors, of New York, have agreed to build in that city for George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Bellevue and Stratford here, the finest hotel this side of the Atlantic. It will probably take two years to build the new house, but work will begin in a few weeks. The site will be at Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue and the cost will be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The hotel will be erected on the Parisian plan and will have but one entrance, with a big court in the center. It is to be conducted on the European plan. The site is that of the old John Jacob Astor residence.

Women Brutally Whipped.

CORYDON, Ind., May 29.—Before daylight yesterday morning a band of White Caps, numbering about twenty, visited the house of two women of bad repute, and who are suspected of having burned the buildings at the fair grounds, dragged them from their beds out to the border of the town, where they tied them to trees and scourged them most inhumanly. The women were Lucy Noyes and Jane Play. They were untied and left where they fainted and fell at the feet of the trees in a condition of unconsciousness.

Drowned in a Mill Race.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29.—Mamie lovely, aged 14, and Lillie Maine, aged 6, daughter and niece of Clement T. Lovely, were drowned while crossing the Pillsbury "A" mill race. They were carrying Mr. Lovely's lunch and were accompanied by Agnes Lovely, aged 9. All three fell from an unsafe footbridge. Johnson, a saw mill hand, rescued Agnes and recovered Mamie's body. The other body has not been recovered.

Young Lady Disappears.

MACOMB, Ill., May 29.—Residents of the village of industry, this county, are greatly exercised over the mysterious disappearance of Ella Cordell, a handsome young woman, who left home ten days ago to visit a sister at Bowen. She was traced on the Wabash railroad to near Keokuk, where all clues were lost. A reward of \$50 is offered for information to her whereabouts. She is 24 years old and a blonde.

A Missing Man.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 29.—Friends of William B. Bragg, the nephew of the famous Confederate general, are very much concerned over his fate. He came here in April and sought employment, as he failed to get remittances from his home in Mobile. Two weeks ago he suddenly disappeared, and it is feared has been lost or made away with, as no trace of him has been heard since.

Church Gathering in Pennsylvania.

LEBANON, Pa., May 29.—The triennial meeting of the general synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, convened in the First Reformed church yesterday evening at 8 o'clock. On account of ill-health the venerable president, Dr. Walker, of North Carolina, was not present to preach the opening sermon. The Women's Missionary convention will convene to-day.

Business Portion of a Town Destroyed.

RATHDRUM, Idaho, May 29.—Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the entire business portion of the town. Loss, \$50,000; with little insurance.